



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

published as a separate book. I believe it would be accepted with enthusiasm by people all over the country who find the ordinary beginner's bird manual too conventional and stereotyped to arouse either their own enthusiasm or that of their children. The interesting discussions of the various families, the excellent half-tones, and the sixteen pages of colored plates by Louis Agassiz Fuertes make this section one of the finest popular treatments of the birds of North America that has appeared in some years.

C. L. F.

THE BURGESS BIRD BOOK FOR CHILDREN. By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown, and Co. \$3.00.

THE BURGESS ANIMAL BOOK FOR CHILDREN. By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown, and Co. \$3.00.

The problem of writing a book on birds that interests small children, and at the same time give them sound, reliable information has been well handled by Mr. Burgess in his "Bird Book for Children." Because there is no method of approach to the child mind that equals the story, this method has been adopted, but with considerably more success than in the "Bed-time Story Books" by the same author. The effort to keep the stories within the realm of childhood probability has succeeded, and the result is Mr. Burgess at his best.

The book is a series of stories, told by Peter Rabbit, Johnny Chuck, Striped Chipmunk, and the birds themselves. Every page is crowded with interesting facts of bird lore, so cleverly inserted into the conversations of the woodland people that there are no formal descriptions, no fine text, and no footnotes. Fifty-eight species of birds are treated in detail, and many others are mentioned briefly. The whole work is so lively, so real that few children of the ages for which it is designed can resist its appeal.

The workmanship of the book deserves as much credit as the text. There are colored plates, from paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, of each of the fifty-eight species that appear most prominently in the book. The paper, printing, and binding are excellent, and the child who takes pride in a good-looking book will be satisfied by this one.

The "Animal Book for Children" is a fit companion for the "Bird Book." The same method of story-telling is employed, with quite as much success. The word 'animal' is used instead of 'mammal,' which has little meaning to the child. There are no technical terms, no descriptions of subspecies, and no classifications. The sole purpose of the book is to help children to gain an intimate acquaintance with the field and wood, mountain, and plain—the animals which are "in the truest sense the first citizens of America."

The illustrations, again by Fuertes, are both in color and in black-and-white. In some cases the coloring and printing of the plates are faulty, and the black-and-white pictures are much the better of the two. The book is, unfortunately, a trifle smaller than its companion volume, but the general workmanship is quite as good, and the binding even more attractive—not a small consideration in the likes and dis-

likes of children. Both books are distinct accomplishments, and are just what nature-loving parents and teachers, and children who like the animal people of their world, have been wanting for years.

C. L. F.

THE METHOD OF SEARCH

Seek. See. Seize. Follow. Forbear.

How scale this barrier of rocks and overhanging boulders? Silently humble.

Without conceit in the past, without fancy of the future.

For to assume is to presume.

A healthy dissatisfaction is not the same as discontent.

Accept not for true on the bare assertion. Verify.

For it is usually ignorance which keeps people content with the worse; or, in the pithy word of Shakespeare, "There is no darkness but ignorance."

The summary of the section says that it deals with such subjects as: The Spirit of Search, The Need for Inquiry, Difference, and Continuous Oneness of Man. I shall take the summary at its word, being unable to find that it actually deals with anything whatever. The third section deals largely with disease, such as cancer, and has numerous pictures that are quite intelligible.

How are books like this allowed to come into existence? What sort of person, possessing any education whatever, will perpetrate such tommy-rot? Here are 324 pages of letter-press, printed on first-class paper, and bound as well as the average book of today. There are 322 line drawings and half tones, and several plates in color. And the total value of the book is less than nothing by the value of the materials used and the work consumed in its production. Science is neither mysticism nor scissors-work. Popular science, of course, must be dependent upon research work, and in that sense be parasitic, but it does not consist of making dozens upon dozens of clippings and tying them together by a few ill-phrased sentences.

I have just received a book by an Englishman, prominent among the anti-vivisectionists, who maintains that science is responsible for the woes of the world. This creation of Mr. Trumbull's makes me believe the anti-vivisectionist, at least to the point where I wish science had never invented the printing press, or for that matter even a language and alphabet.

CARROLL LANE FENTON.

A CENTURY OF SCIENCE IN AMERICA. Edited by Edward Salisbury Dana. Yale University Press. \$4.00.

In 1918 occurred the centennial of a remarkable journal--The American Journal of Science, published at New Haven, Connecticut. In commemoration of the event there has been published a large volume, composed of several chapters by various specialists, these chapters portraying the development of science in this continent, with particular reference to the Journal.